

two years. Now we shall be happy—if you will no longer be afraid of ennuï for me, nor of your doubt about my abilities, of which I will give you many proofs," said she, looking with a bewitching smile at him. "Come, come, you promised a salad, and I am going to bake for to-morrow, the oven is hot. To-day the bread of the town will do—but ah! henceforward leave it to me."

From that moment, Madame de la Tour-du-Pin kept her word, moreover she insisted in going herself to Boston to sell her vegetables and creamcheeses. It was on such an errand to town that M. de Talleyrand met her. The day after he went to pay her a visit, and found her in the poultry-yard, surrounded with a host of fowls, hungry chicks and pigeons. Truly might have been said of her,

"Aux petits des oiseaux la nature,
Et la honte d'étend sur tout la nature."
From these the unfledged birds received their food,
And all that live know well that thou art good.

She was all that she had promised to be. Besides her health had been so much benefited, that she seemed less fatigued by the house-work than if she had attended to the balls of the winter. Her beauty, which had been remarkable in the gorgeous palace of Versailles, was dazzling in her cottage in the new world. M. de Talleyrand said to her, "Indeed!" said she, with naïveté, "indeed! do you think so? I am delighted to hear it. A woman is always and every where proud of her personal attractions."

At that moment the black servant bolted into the drawing room, holding in his hands his jacket with a long rent in the back. "Missis, him jacket torn; please mend him." She immediately took a needle, repaired Gullah's jacket, and continued the conversation with a charming simplicity.

This little adventure left a deep impression in the mind of M. de Talleyrand, who used to relate it with that tone of voice peculiar to his narrations.

*She returned to France under the Consulate; her husband was Profet of a Department.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Gazette.

SULTAN MAHMOUD KHAN II.

Constantinople, July 3, 1839.

The expected demise of Sultan Mahmoud Khan II. of the Ottoman Empire, of which I advised you as being expected, occurred a few days since; there appears to be some uncertainty respecting the day, some say he was dead from one to three days before it was known out of the palace. He was born July 20th, 1786, and came to the throne 28th July, 1828, at the age of 28 years. He was the 29th sovereign of the Ottoman race—the 24th of those who reigned at Constantinople since its conquest in 1433. Brusa was the former seat of government, and is on the Asiatic side. His son, Abdul Medjid, now 16 years of age, has assumed the throne of his ancestors, and has been proclaimed the sovereign of Turkey, and has been recognized by all the representatives of foreign governments here, which he has received in a manner that would do credit to one of more mature years. All are pleased with him, and are of opinion that he will pursue the mild course of government adopted by his father. He has given evidence of capacity and intelligence, and it is hoped he will prove himself a wise and good man. Although by law, at the age of 16 years, he could assume the reins of government, yet he has resigned himself to a regency of his ministry until he reaches his majority. He has been well educated, and is conversant with the Persian, Greek and French languages; for although brought up at the Seraglio, he has had private instruction there, together with other young men of rank, who are brought up and educated in the palace, and under the eye of the Sultan. The male department of the palace is distinct from the harem, or female department, and there are many officers of rank and distinction who always reside there as attendants and companions of the court; almost every house of any grade has its two departments, the male department and the female or harem department; for seldom does the wife of a Turk receive company, except of her own sex, like more refined nations.

How much advanced life and the prospect of death softens down the irritable disposition and worst passions of man's nature. The late Sultan, to gain the intercession of the prayers of every one for his recovery, released all the prisoners for debt, and criminals. It is said he was much affected at his approaching end, and called his sons and sons-in-law about him and wept; to his officers of state, he urged upon them to take charge of his son, and continue the policy already so well commenced, viz: the regeneration of the Ottoman Empire, to which they promised faithfully to adhere—calling his son to him, he presented him with a casket containing his will, and his advice, and the policy he should adopt—but, above all, he enjoined him to look to the continued improvement of the Empire. It is said that his last interview with his children was very affecting. The Christians in Turkey mourn his loss with deep sincerity, for he was very tolerant and lenient to all denominations. For many years of his past life, he has always manifested the most tender feelings of kindness, and the whole Empire has felt its influence—the bow-string has been out of use—the Bosphorus no longer a criminal punishment; it seems as though he had a horror to have blood shed so near him; he would shake hands smilingly with those whom he banished into the interior, and consoled them by saying it would be only for a short time—but they would never be heard of after; he would sometimes have the hemlock administered in the coffee of those who deserved death. He came to the throne amid the slaughter of his dangerous subjects. He was hid in an oven or hole, in the Seraglio of Constantinople, just after the assassination of his predecessor, Selim, his uncle, who brought him up, and instructed him so wisely to govern the nation; but he deliberately had his own brother put to death, because he was jealous of him. It is said that ten thousand of the Janissaries were slaughtered by his command. But how could he have maintained his power and supported his government if he had not done so?—for the power was entirely in the hands of the Janissaries, the soldiers—they would

go into any man's house or store and take money or what they wanted, and there was none to forbid them. Life was taken, and persecutions were incessant against any other sect than Mahomedans, and their extinction was not regretted. Hallil Pasha was the then Seraskier Pasha, or Governor of Constantinople; formerly he was a boatman, or claque man, and having great influence with thousands of this class, he got them all assembled in the yard of the Seraglio, as though they were about to dethrone Mahmoud, but he addressed them and told them it was to support the Sultan and destroy the Janissaries, and if they did not, they would be cut down by the troops around them. He then gave them arms, and they surrounded the barracks and blockaded the streets leading to their quarters, the ruins of which are still to be seen. All this was done so secretly that not one half knew what the cannon were firing for. There are many old men who can tell you the story. Hallil afterwards espoused the Sultan's daughter, Mahmoudsome time since commenced to build his own mausoleum, and he was buried there in the afternoon of the same day that he died, as has since been proved, and according to the custom of their nation, of burying soon after death.

His obsequies were becoming his rank, and his dignity—all the representatives of foreign governments attended. There were immense crowds of Christians and Turks—the latter pressed close to the side of the coffin, that they might touch the cloth that covered it. His pipe, and plume, and cap, diamonds, and other insignia of his station, were buried with him.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Queen was annoyed, while riding in Hyde Park, by a well dressed man on horse back, who repeatedly crossed her path, and attempted to approach her, laying his hand on his heart and practicing divers theatrical attitudes. He was warned to desist, but chose to persist instead, and was finally handed over to a policeman, by Col. Cavendish.

A meeting of some four thousand Chartists was held on Clarksdown green, on the evening of July 15, at which resolutions were passed condemning the conduct of the Birmingham rioters. The proceedings of the great assemblage were quite orderly.

At a meeting of the delegates, July 17, the proposition of the "Sacred Month," was under discussion. One of the delegates asked how the working classes were to be supported during their suspension of labor, to which a Mr. Barry replied, "He would assemble them at a given hour every morning, and march them through the streets; and then the middle classes would supply them, either through love or fear—he cared not which."

Intelligence from the Bengal army reached London on the 31st July. The army entered Candahar on the 21st April, without opposition. A few days after Shah Soojah was crowned, all the chiefs, with the exception of the Barukzyes, giving him their adherence. Dost Mahomed, of Cabool, had sent his family to Bokhara. The British army was to proceed forthwith to Cabool, as also the army of Runjeet Singh.

The Tories have gained a member of Parliament in the success of Sir Thomas Cochrane, at Ipswich. His opponent was Mr. Gibson, who was formerly elected on the Tory interest, but voted for liberal measures. Dissatisfaction being expressed by some of his constituents, he very honorably resigned, for the purpose of taking their sentiments generally, in a new election. He was then defeated by a majority of 6, the vote being for Sir Thomas 621—for Mr. Gibson 615. The election was attended with considerable rioting and commotion.

There have been large Chartist meetings at Newcastle, Manchester, Ashton, Bradford, Bristol, and many smaller places. At Newcastle there was bad rioting, with an attempt to repeat the scenes of Birmingham. The authorities were too strong, however, and some thirty of the rioters were arrested. The Chartists all over the kingdom were providing themselves with weapons; and the pitmen in the North had nearly all refused to work.

The last rehearsal for the tournament took place on the 12th of July, in the presence of about 6000 persons. Lady Seymour has been chosen the "Queen of Love and Beauty," at the tournament. The Knights have become quite expert in tilting at the hay-figure, and support the weight of their armor with sufficient ease. It has been found necessary to enlarge most of the ancient armor worn by the Knights—whence it appears that there has been rather an increase than a diminution in size, in the progress of modern degeneracy.

The Chartist rioters at Llanidloes, in Wales, have had their trials. One was sentenced to 15 years transportation, three to seven years, and 32 men and 3 women to various terms, of from three months to one year.

The damage in the riot at Birmingham was estimated at 40,000 pounds.

A report was current that some of the more violent Chartists were contemplating a visit to Drayton, the country residence of the Right Honorable Sir Robert Peel.

The "general convention of the working classes," has published an address to the "middle classes," which contains some wholesome, though not very palatable truths. For example, it points out in brief, but nervous phrase, the great opposition given to a grant of £30,000 for the education of the poor—in contrast with the little opposition to a grant of £76,000 for building the Queen's riding house.

The quarterly average of the assets and liabilities of the bank of England, from April 30 to July 23, showed the circulation to be £18,049,000, and the bullion only £3,785,000; and the latter still decreasing.

There seems no reason to doubt that both houses of Parliament will sanction the uniform postage plan—even with the pledge exacted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Among the pamphlets announced by the London publishers, is one bearing the title, "Should Lord Durham be impeached?"

Indian News.—The army express which arrived at Tallahassee on the 20th instant, brought the following piece of news in the shape of a memorandum, upon the way bill, made by Captain Mills:—"Col. Harney, safe at Key Biscayne, has captured Sam Jones's nephew, and 25 other Indians. The boats of the U. S. steamer Poinsett, also captured 15 Indians on the Miami river."—N. O. Com. Bulletin.

WOODVILLE:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1839.

"PUT NOT YOUR TRUST IN PRINCIPALS."—McDuffie.

Mr. Calhoun.—In our last, we published an extract from the speech of this gentleman, on the question which arose from the Removal of the public Deposits by Gen. Jackson. Mr. C. said the administration, by that act, had outstripped, in moral turpitude, Julius Caesar, in his plundering of the Roman Treasury, inasmuch as they acted the part of "cunning and subtle pilferers"—whereas the Roman was a daring and audacious plunderer.

Well, since the delivery of this speech, the author has given his consent that "these cunning and corrupt politicians, who have entered the treasury, not a word in hand, as plunderers, but with the false keys of sophistry, as pilferers," may be legalized in their pilfering practices. The removal of the deposits was the very first blow struck in favor of the subtreasury scheme; it gave the federal executive, as Mr. Calhoun rightly said, in the U. States Senate, the absolute control of the Purse of the country, as perfectly as the Force Bill had given him the Sword. So he had the means in his own hands of becoming an absolute despot. It is singular how the removal of the deposits, and their being placed in the hands of the executive, could be condemned as giving him the absolute command of the public purse, while the subtreasury scheme, which aims at rendering the same thing permanent by legal enactments, should be considered harmless—aye, a system of "De-liverance and Liberty." But we are not surprised at any thing these times.

The approaching Election.—On a former occasion we called the attention of the Whigs to one circumstance, which must be attended to at the next election, or they will be defeated; that is to take proper precautions that illegal voters in our own State, and those of other States, are not brought to control our election. Foul play will be exercised by the Van Buren party at the next election, unless the Whigs be on the alert. Corruption was the order of the day in the Tennessee elections. The Van Buren party have the means of corruption, abundantly, at their hands. The Whig editors may write as much and as ably as they please—their editors may exert themselves as much as they please—but it will all avail nothing unless the elections are fairly and honestly conducted. The officers of government, with the federal treasury in their hands, can, and will, when they think it very important, at any election, bring a sufficient number of voters from neighboring States, to control our elections.

LATE ELECTIONS.

North Carolina.—This State has elected to congress 7 Whigs and 8 Van Buren members.

Alabama.—Two Whigs, one Subtreasury Nullifier, and two Van Buren members have been elected to congress.

So, with the elections of Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, as before noticed, there are only two Whig members majority now elected to congress. The elections have not yet been held in Maryland, Rhode Island and Mississippi. In the late congress, in these States, the members were, 9 Whigs and 2 Democrats. If the Whigs maintain their strength, they will have a handsome majority in the House of Representatives, next session of congress; but by negligence and carelessness, they may have fastened upon the country the Subtreasury scheme, and the perpetual misrule of the profligate and corrupt party now in possession of power and patronage. It cannot be too often repeated, that good government is like every other blessing of Divine Providence, only attainable by vigilance, toil and exertion. As silly would a people be, who would expect to reap where they have sown not, as to expect to enjoy the privileges of republican freemen without keeping a watchful eye over the conduct of their rulers—punishing them for their neglect of public duty, and applauding them when they faithfully performed it.

Van Buren.—The question is frequently asked, what has Van Buren done to entitle him to the exalted station he now occupies? No one has ever answered this question to the satisfaction of the South; indeed, at the South, all the merit which he claims, is his opposition to all the most prominent acts of his former life: For instance, he assures the South that he is hostile to abolitionism, yet he voted in the convention which formed the constitution of the State of New York, for allowing free negroes the right of suffrage; besides being a Missouri Restrictionist, and voting to forbid the introduction of slaves into Florida. Mr. Van Buren did obtain some little notoriety for his advocacy of those measures at the time they were under consideration—now, he does, or pretends to regard all these acts of his life as dangerous errors. He did sustain somewhat of a reputation for his hostility to Mr. Madison and the late war; this he renounces as an error. He did sustain the American System, the Tariff and Internal Improvement policy, now he denounces both as measures founded in injustice to the South. We could add others to this catalogue, or comedy of errors, if necessary, but "ex uno disce omnia."

Sufficient to say, that every prominent act of his life is condemned by his friends at the South. So his whole political life has been an unbroken series of errors and blunders. And he claims great merit to be opposed to them, now. It is thus obvious that all the claims Mr. Van Buren has on

the public, for services to his country, amount to nothing, for he denounces them now as errors.

Well, for our own part, admitting Mr. Van Buren to be honest, he is so prone to error that we do not believe a wise people ought to trust him with the management of their affairs. It is a homely, but true adage, that "It is hard to learn an old dog new tricks." Mr. Van Buren has lived to the age of between fifty and sixty years in absolute political error. Is it not reasonable to fear that he will end his days in like errors? For ourselves, we declare we will not support him, for we have no confidence, either in his capacity or patriotism.

The Canvass.—Col. Bingham leaves this place to-day, where he has been for the last three or four days, for Whitestown, where he will address the people. From thence he will go to Liberty, where he will address the citizens of that town, on Wednesday next; and on Saturday next, he will address the people at Holmesville, Pike county.

We are informed that Mr. Prentiss addressed the citizens of Hinds county on Saturday last, and intends to make a general tour of the State. If Mr. P. executes his design, Van Burenia, we predict will be annihilated in Mississippi.

A Destructive Fire occurred at Natchez on last Thursday. It commenced about two o'clock, A. M., in a stable in the rear of the building on Commercial Row, Commerce street, at the block of buildings "composing some of the most substantial buildings in the city, bounded by Commerce, Franklin, and Pearl streets, and Cotton Alley, were consumed." Total amount of property destroyed, is estimated by the Natchez Courier to be \$160,000.

THE PLUNDERERS.

The subjoined article, made up from official documents, will exhibit the carelessness of the administration in reference to the public funds, and the recklessness of the band who for years have been acting on the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils."

On the 30th day of September, 1838, at a time when the government pretended to be so poor that it had to borrow money to the amount of millions; or what is the same thing, to issue treasury notes, bearing interest to that amount, there was then in the hands of agents of the government, unaccounted for, to the amount of near fifteen millions of dollars, nearly three wagon loads, had it been in silver. That this statement is true, appears from document No. 2, furnished by the government to congress at the commencement of the last session.

1st. There was in the hands of the officers and agents of the Quartermaster General's Department, and unaccounted for, on the 30th day of September last, eight hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and eighteen dollars.

2d. On the same day there was in the hands of the agents of the Medical Department unaccounted for, fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars.

3d. On the same day there was in the hands of the agents of the Paymaster General's Department, unaccounted for, eight hundred and ten thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars.—See doc. no. 2, p. 142.

4th. On the same day, there was in the hands of the Commissary General, and unaccounted for, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred & twenty-four dollars.—See doc. no. 2, p. 148.

5th. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Engineering Department, unaccounted for, two millions ninety-four thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars. See doc. no. 2, p. 157.

6th. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Topographical Bureau unaccounted for, forty-five thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars.—See doc. no. 2, p. 361.

7th. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Ordnance Department, and unaccounted for, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars.—See doc. no. 2, p. 395.

8th. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents on Indian Affairs, and unaccounted for, two millions four hundred and ninety one thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars.—See doc. no. 2, p. 505.

9th. On the same day there remained in the hands of another set of agents attached to the Department of Indian Affairs, unaccounted for, six millions five hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars.—See doc. no. 2, p. 507.

Thus you see, that while the government was actually borrowing money, it had in the hands of its agents, unaccounted for near Fifteen millions of dollars, on the 30th September, 1838.

Of the before mentioned sums of money, it is already ascertained that about eighty thousand dollars had been lost to the government by the defalcation of two of the agents in whose hands it was placed, and how much more of it has been lost, and will be lost, it is impossible to tell, but that much of it will be lost, there can be no doubt.

Puncture of the Bladder.—Dr. Lewis, of Boston, punctured the bladder, through the rectum, in a neighboring town, the other day, and the success of the operation, together with its simplicity, induces us to make a record of the circumstance.—The necessity of this operation arose from a severe inflammation of the ureters, which rendered it impossible to draw off the urine by that passage. The patient was bled locally and generally, took antimonials and saline cathartics, and in 24 hours was enabled to discharge the urine through the natural aperture.—Medical Journal.

"I wish," said a fellow, "I could find the place where men don't die, that I could go and end my days there."

MORE NEW GOODS.

100 Pieces FANCY PRINTS, assorted colors, 30 do striped & plaid Muslins, 15 do fine Tarnet do, 12 do fine Irish Linen, 3 do sup's Black Cloth, dyed in the wool, 3 do sup's Blue do do do, 12 do sup's Satinets, assorted colours, Just received, and for sale, by ROWAN & BRADSTREET, August 23, Also, a good supply of Brown and Bleached Domestic Cottons, and all other goods, at the lowest prices, at R. & B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW MUSIC.

An invoice of New Music just received and for sale by C. H. STONE.

NEW NOVELS, &c.

The American Lounger, by Ingraham, Sketches of London, Charles for Scandal, Charles Vincent, Letters of John Smith, The Barber of Paris, Precocious, Winter in the West-Indies, Suddard's British Pulpit, &c. &c. ALSO, A few sets carved Ivory Chessmen with Boards. Sept. 7, 1839.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, Circuit Court, Wilkinson County, } To Oct. term, 1839.

Erastus Case, } Attachment for \$145 52.

James Shropshire, } NOTICE is hereby given, that on the seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, Erastus Case, the plaintiff in this case, obtained from John B. Jones, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, a writ of attachment against the Estate real and personal of James Shropshire, the defendant in this case, for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty-two cents, returnable to the next October term, 1839, of said Court, and the Sheriff having returned the same executed, and unless the said defendant appear, give special bail and plead in said case on or before the first day of our next October term of said Court, judgment will be entered against him, and the goods and effects so attached will be sold.

S. JOHNSON, Clk. By JAMES RADFORD, D. C. Woodville, September 6th, 1839. 36w4-Pr. \$7 50. Dillingham & Jones, Plf's Att'y.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, Circuit Court, Wilkinson County, } To Oct term, 1839.

Wm. F. Paquinette, } Attachment for \$254.

F. G. McGraw, } NOTICE is hereby given that on the third day of April, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, William F. Paquinette, the Plaintiff in this case obtained from John B. Jones, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, an attachment against the estate, real & personal of Felix G. McGraw, the defendant in this case, for the sum of two hundred and twenty-four dollars, returnable to the next October term, 1839, of said Court, and the Sheriff having returned the same executed, and unless the said defendant appear, give special bail, and plead in said case, on or before the first day of our next October term of said Court, judgment will be entered against him, and the goods and effects so attached will be sold.

S. JOHNSON, Clk. By JAMES RADFORD, D. C. Woodville, September 6th, 1839. 36w4-Pr. \$7 50. Dillingham & Jones, Plf's Att'y.

NOTICE—I will sell at cost, for cash, or good notes, payable on the first of January next, the goods remaining at the former store of Jos. Riddle. They may be seen at the room under the printing office. By instruction, T. POWELL, August 31, 1839. 30-3.

TO PLANTERS.

A large and fresh supply of NEGRO CLOTHING, viz: Kercys, Linseys & Lowells, just received and for sale, by ROWAN & BRADSTREET, August 23, 1839.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

*POSTPONEMENT.

HEBRY SMITH, vs. JOHN G. POINDEXTER and sureties. Jbi Pl Fi Fa To Nov's Term, 1839.

BY virtue of the above stated Fi Fa to me directed from the Honourable Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, I will offer to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money in hand, the HOUSE & LOT fronting on the public square, under the Royal Oak, and bounded as follows: by a lot of T. Mollemans on the north; by a lot of E. H. Waller on the west; by a lot of John McKee, on the south, and by the public square on the east. Said property was levied on to satisfy plaintiff's claims and all costs. Sale to take place on the first Monday of September next, within the hours prescribed by law. WM. M. GWIN, Marshal, R. H. Bell, Deputy. August 3, 1839. 33

*The above sale is postponed until the 2nd Monday in November next.

WM. M. GWIN, Marshal, R. H. Bell, Deputy. Sept. 7, 1839. 36w10-Prs bill \$33.

CALDWELL & HICKY, FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 63 Canal Street, New-Orleans, August 27, 1839. 36m6

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

PLANTERS are respectfully invited to call and examine the GIN STANDS manufactured by the subscribers, at their establishment on Broadway, one square above the railroad depot, in Natchez. We have on hand and continue to make GIN STANDS of both right and left motion, and of the best materials, and which we warrant to be superior to any new in use in the South-West. They gain from four to five bales of cotton per day.

On hand likewise, gin-saws, grates, boxes, bolts and all materials in our line. Old stands repaired and warranted; also, turning in wood and iron done at short notice.

W. R. BROOKS & CO., Natchez, June 19, 1839. 26m3 N. B. All orders for either new work or repairs addressed to W. R. B. & Co., shall receive prompt attention.

BY ALEXANDER G. McNUTT, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

To the Sheriff of Wilkinson County, Greeting: WHEREAS, I have received information that a vacancy has occurred in the office of Judge of the Third Judicial District, by the resignation of the Hon. James Walker, I do, therefore, issue this writ authorizing and requiring you to hold an election in your County, on the fourth and fifth days of November next, to fill said vacancy; and I do, moreover, enjoin you to conduct the same, in all respects, conformably to law, and make due return thereof to the Secretary of State. In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Jackson, this 22nd day of August, A. D. 1839, and of the sovereignty of the State of Mississippi, the twenty-first.

A. G. McNUTT, By the Governor: THOMAS B. WOODWARD, Secretary of State.

IN pursuance of the above Writ of Election to me directed, I shall proceed to hold an election at the several precincts in Wilkinson county, on the 4th & 5th days of November next, for the purpose of electing a Judge of the Third Judicial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. James Walker. WM. T. LEWIS, SMT. W. C. August 31, 1839. 46